

Darlaston Urban District Council



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1949

E. P. McWHIRTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

J. S. BARKER, M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year 1949.

*Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Darlaston.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
DARLASTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for 1949.

Local Government has been built on the foundation laid by Pioneers in Public Health work, and while many passages lead away from the Public Health Department, may I be permitted to say the obvious, *viz.*, that they also lead back to it, hence our interest in Housing, Sewers, Water Supply, Employment, etc.

Your interest in the work of the Department heartens us. My staff also deserve recognition for their hard work during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

ELIZABETH PATRICIA McWHIRTER,
Medical Officer of Health.

Staff.

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> ...	E. Patricia McWhirter, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., (Univ. Edin.).
<i>Sanitary Inspector</i> ...	J. S. Barker, M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.
<i>Assistant Sanitary Inspector</i> ...	D. A. Anderson, M.S.I.A., A.R. San. I. (Resigned 23rd Dec., 1949).
<i>Pupil Sanitary Inspector</i> ...	D. I. Davies (Appointed 9th May, 1949).
<i>Clerks</i>	Miss E. M. Gregory. Miss B. M. Ordidge.

Darlaston has a large industrial area in proportion to its size. The industries are varied but mostly connected with iron and steel.

Preparations for an interesting Welfare experiment were made during the year. Messrs. Rubery, Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston, were providing a new "Sons of Rest" Club, built at the firm's Sports Ground at Bentley, Darlaston. Adjoining the Club a workshop was erected and here pensioners were to be given the privilege of part time work. Members would be able to put in a few hours each day at their own convenience and entirely free from factory restrictions.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange has kindly supplied me with the following report:—

"Throughout the year the local employment position in all industries has been, generally, favourable, in that there have been more jobs available than suitable persons to fill them. Numbers of the vacancies have arisen by workers leaving their employment for various reasons, but over and above this normal turn-over there has been an insistent urge from employers in the area to add to their total labour force.

As stated the number of workpeople available has been insufficient to meet all demands so that one of the main features of the employment position during 1949 has been the shortage of labour.

No major industrial disputes have occurred and as unemployment has been negligible a state of practically full employment has been maintained during the year."

VITAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,534
Registrar-General's Estimate of resident population mid 1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,780
Comparability Factor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.27
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1949 (assessed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,673
Rateable Value, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	£84,117
Sum represented by penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£328

Live Births.						<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	217	202	419
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
						-----	-----	-----
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	222	207	429
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the resident population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.7
Birth Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 of the resident population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7

Still Births.						<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
						-----	-----	-----
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
						-----	-----	-----
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.2
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of the resident population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.54
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of the resident population for England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.39

Infantile Mortality.

Number of deaths in infants under one year of age :—

						<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	17
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
						-----	-----	-----
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	17
						-----	-----	-----

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.6
Death Rate for England and Wales of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

Maternal Mortality.

Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	nil
Deaths from other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	nil
Maternal death rate from Puerperal Sepsis per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	nil
Maternal death rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live and still births from Puerperal Sepsis...	...	...	...	...	0.11
Maternal death rate from other causes associated with child birth per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	nil
Maternal death rate for England and Wales from other causes associated with child birth per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	0.71

The infantile mortality rate is higher than the rate for England and Wales as a whole. Premature births (5) and Congenital malformations and infantile diseases (6) accounted for 11 of the 17 deaths. Two deaths were due to gastroenteritis.

Again we lost no mothers in child birth.

Ministry of Food Vitamin Products.

The average take up of the potential requirements of these products in Darlaston was for Orange Juice 28.4% ; for Cod Liver Oil 31.74% ; and A. and D. tablets 47.37%.

Deaths.

Number of deaths from all causes	...	...	...	239
Death Rate per 1,000 resident population	...	...	...	10.97
Standardised death rate (10.97 x 1.27)	...	...	...	13.93
Dath Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 resident population	...	...	...	11.7

Causes of death according to Registrar-General's Return :—

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	2	2
Diphtheria	—	2	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	5	14
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—
Influenza	—	1	1
Measles	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Acute Inf. Encephalitis	—	—	—
Cancer of Mouth and Oesophagus	3	—	3
Cancer of Uterus	—	—	—
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	1	3	4
Cancer of Breast	—	2	2
Cancer in other sites	21	4	25
Diabetes	1	1	2
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	10	11	21
Heart Disease	25	46	71
Other diseases of circulatory system	8	5	13
Bronchitis	11	2	13
Pneumonia	5	5	10
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	1	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	1
Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	—	2	2
Appendicitis	1	—	1
Other Digestive Disorders	3	—	3
Nephritis	1	1	2
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	—	—	—
Premature Birth	3	2	5
Congenital Malformations and Infantile disease	3	3	6
Suicide	—	2	2
Road Traffic Accidents	1	—	1
Other Violent Causes	3	—	3
All Other Causes	13	11	24
Total all causes	127	112	239

Death Rate from diarrhoea under two years of age per 1,000 live births	4.7
Death Rate for England and Wales from diarrhoea under two years of age per 1,000 live births	3
Deaths from Cancer in all ages according to Registrar General	34
Deaths from Measles	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough	2

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease.	No. of cases suspected.	Confirmed.	Removed to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever	41	40 ³⁴	18
Whooping Cough	26	25	3
Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	134	133	5
Diphtheria	3	2	3
Pneumonia	11	10	1
Erysipelas	2	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	1
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	1	2
Paratyphoid fever	1	1	1

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Age.	Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Diphtheria.		Measles.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	2	4	—	—	2	4
1—	1	2	6	3	—	—	21	26
3—	3	—	6	2	—	1	17	23
5—	9	19	1	1	—	1	23	15
10—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
15—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	16	23	15	10	—	2	64	69

TUBERCULOSIS, 1949.

Age.	New Notifications.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary. M.	Non-Pulmonary F.	Pulmonary. M.	Non-Pulmonary F.	Pulmonary. M.	Non-Pulmonary F.	Pulmonary. M.	Non-Pulmonary F.
0—1	1							
1—								
5—								
15—	2	3			1	1		
25—	1	3			1	2		
35—	1	1			2	1		
45—	2				4			
55—	2	1			1	1		
65—	1	1				2		
Age unknown								
Totals	10	9			9	7		

Age at Notification.	Deaths from Tuberculosis within :							Notif. by dth.
	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	9 yrs.	29 yrs.	
15—24 years		1						1
25—34 years		1			2			1
35—44 years	2					1	1	
45—54 years			1	1				
55—64 years								3
65 years ...	1							

Public Health Laboratory Service.

The Public Health Laboratory, Martin Street, Stafford, deals with any Bacteriological or Bio-chemical investigation of disease found to be necessary.

Infectious Disease Hospital.

Admission to this hospital is arranged through the Public Health Department or in emergency on application by the General Practitioner direct to the hospital.

Smallpox Hospital.

Admission of a case of Smallpox is arranged through the Regional Hospital Board.

Venereal Diseases.

Treatment can be obtained either at the Manor Hospital, Walsall, or at the Wolverhampton Royal Hospital.

General Hospitals.

Admission is arranged by the General Practitioner direct with the hospital.

Maternity Hospitals.

The patient's doctor arranges admission when it is necessary on medical grounds. If admission on any other ground is thought desirable application should be made to the Health Visitor, Jane Mills Institute, Rectory Avenue, Darlaston.

Midwifery.

Midwives for the district are provided by the Stafford County Council.

Health Visitors.

Miss Roberts transferred to another district within the County in November, 1949. We are thus left with only two Health Visitors to cover the district.

Ambulance Service.

The Ambulance Depot is now at Willenhall, Telephone No. Willenhall 580.

Home Helps.

This service for Darlaston is administered by the County Council through their Area Office at Wednesbury. It is difficult to recruit the right type of worker in this district for this work, although the need for a home help service is perhaps more here than in some other parts of the country.

Diphtheria.

There were only two cases of Diphtheria confirmed this year, and I regret to say that one child died. Neither case had been immunised.

Immunisation is now administered by the County Council. When watching the course of Diphtheria in the community we are naturally interested in immunisation. I have tried and failed to get the number of children immunised against Diphtheria during the year. It was my experience in the past that the Health Visitors influenced most parents in bringing their children forward for immunisation. Other methods which helped were posters, radio talks and your bringing to the people's notice the need for immunisation. We are handicapped by the short staff of Health Visitors. It would seem, therefore, that we shall have to rely more on the other methods.

Scarlet Fever.

39 ~~40~~ cases of Scarlet Fever comparing with 53 last year occurred in the district.

Measles.

In 1949 there were 133 cases of Measles whereas in 1948 there were 169 cases. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough.

25 cases of Whooping Cough occurred in 1949 with two deaths. In both cases a secondary Broncho-pneumonia developed. In 1948 there were 29 cases.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.

No cases were notified during the year.

Paratyphoid Fever.

A case of Paratyphoid B occurred during 1949. The case came to my notice three weeks after the patient was taken ill. The vehicle of infection was not discovered. On investigation another member of the family was found to be carrying the germs after a mild attack. Repeated examinations of the excreta from this "carrier" were made, but organisms were only found in the first specimen submitted.

As there had been choked drains in this street at the time of occurrence, investigation was made but no carriers or other cases were discovered in the neighbourhood.

It was very gratifying to get the complete co-operation of the family concerned, and to see the care taken to prevent their being a source of infection to others.

Smallpox.

No case of smallpox occurred in 1949.

Dysentery.

The case notified as Dysentery turned out to be an infection with *Salmonella Typhi-murium*. The child had been ill for eleven days before coming to my notice. No other cases occurred and the vehicle of infection could not be detected. As the child was 18 months old, and had had no food that the other children in the house had not had, it is possible that infection occurred otherwise than by food, as a child of that age often spends a good deal of time crawling or playing on the ground.

Tuberculosis.

There were 19 cases of Tuberculosis notified to me during the year. In addition, five cases were brought to my notice at death. In 1948 there were 30 cases notified and six cases brought to my notice by death.

16 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred in 1949 comparing with 23 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and two from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1948.

At the end of the year there were 219 cases of Tuberculosis on the Register compared with 217 at the end of 1948.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Dr. G. Ramage, Medical Officer of Health for the Stafford County Council has given me the following particulars :—

Milk.

Number of Samples taken 24 (All genuine).

General Foods.

Number of Samples taken 20

Number of Samples Genuine 16

Number of Samples Adulterated 4

Particulars of Adulterated Samples.

(a) Fine Sago (Formal Sample)—Consists of Tapioca and contains no Sago.

(b) { Vintona Tonic (Informal Sample)—Only half stated amount of iron available in solution. The remainder being deposited in an Insoluble form.
Vintona Tonic (Formal Sample)—42.0% Deficient of the amount of iron and Ammonium Citrate stated to be present.

Almond Substitute (Informal Sample)—85.8% Deficient of oil. No formal sample taken (Sold out).

(a) Labelling offence. Taken up with the firm concerned.

(b) Matter taken up with manufacturers and satisfactory explanation given.

**PARTICULARS OF SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN IN DARLASTON URBAN
DISTRICT FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.**

Period—1st January to 31st December, 1949.

Designation.	No. of Samples Submitted.	Cleanliness		Phosphatase.		Phenol Phthalein		Turbidity
		Satis.	Unsat.	Pass	Fail.	Pass.	Fail.	
Tuberculin Tested ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised ...	8	8	—	8	—	8	—	—
Pasteurised ...	12	11	1	12	—	12	—	—
Sterilised ...	15	*12	—	—	—	—	—	15
Accredited ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undesignated ...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	38	33	2	20	—	20	—	15

* From October, 1949 Sterilised Milks were submitted to the Turbidity Test only.

NO BIOLOGICAL TESTS WERE MADE.

WATER SUPPLY.

Part of Darlaston is supplied by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company. Periodically samples are examined. Throughout the year the supply was adequate and of satisfactory quality. A typical sample showed the following analysis :—

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE OF WATER.

Taken on the 4th July, 1949.

Bacteriological Examination.

Bacteria. Colonies per Ml.	COLIFORM BACTERIA.
Nutrient Agar at 20°C. 3 days 0	Presumptive Test Absent
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 1 day 0	Differential Tests Absent
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 2 days 0	

Physical Characters.

Colour (Burgess)...	... 8 mm.	Taste	Very slightly brackish
Turbidity	Trace susp. matter.	Odour	... .. Nil
pH	... .. 7.4		

Chemical Analysis (Expressed in Parts per Million).

Free CO ₂		Silica (SiO ₂)	
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	... 175	Calcium (Ca)	
Chlorides (Cl)	... 151.2	Magnesium (Mg)	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	... Trace	Sodium (Na)	
Albuminoid Nitrogen	... Trace	Carbonate (CO ₃)	
Oxidised Nitrogen	... 2.8	Sulphate (SO ₄)	
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hrs. at 27°C.)	... .. .12	Iron (Fe)...	... .. .12
Temporary Hardness	... 169	Manganese (Mn.)	... Trace
Permanent Hardness	... 35	Zinc (Zn)	... Nil
Total Hardness	... 204	Poisonous Metals	... Nil
Total Solids (dried at 180° C.)		Free Cl	... .. Nil

Most houses are served with a piped water supply, but 315 houses are served by 121 taps in outhouses and 24 taps in yards.

Bentley district is supplied by the Wolverhampton Corporation Water Department. The supply from this source is now adequate for all houses in this area.

HOUSING.

The Housing Manager has very kindly given me the following information :—

At the end of 1949 there were :—

Applications from Sub-tenants	...	...	690
Applications from Tenants	...	...	251
Demolition Properties	...	...	98
Applications for Aged Persons Bungalows			25
<hr/>			
Total	...	...	1,064

Number of houses let in 1949 :—37.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Surveyor has kindly given me the following report on the Sewage Outfall Works :—

“ The whole of the sewage entering the above works is treated on the biological filtration system. Provision is made for dealing with a flow on a dry weather basis of 525,000 gallons per 24 hours from a population of 21,000 persons, having a water consumption of 25 gallons per head per day. The works are designed for full treatment up to 1,575,000 gallons per day and a further 1,575,000 gallons is provided for as storm water.

All sewage and storm waters entering the works discharge into a screening and detritus tank. Three times the dry weather flow passes through the primary and secondary sidementation tanks and septic tanks, having a combined capacity of 416,000 gallons.

Any flow in excess of three times D.W.F. passes over a storm water overflow and discharges into storm water tanks.

The effluent from the sewage tanks is evenly distributed over seven circular percolating filters by means of rotary sprinklers. After the tank effluent has passed through the filters it is intercepted by humus tanks for final settlement before discharge to the River Tame.

The whole of the sludge from the tanks (except humus tanks) is pumped into specially prepared sludge drying beds which are underdrained and have ash foundation. The total drying area is 7,000 sq. yds. Sludge from the humus tanks is pumped back to mix with the incoming fresh sewage for sedimentation. Provision is made so that all supernatant water from the tanks is also returned for retreatment.

The works have continued to function satisfactorily during the past year and the final effluent has consistently maintained a good standard of purification.”

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report on the sanitary circumstances of the district for the year 1949.

The past year has seen the introduction of the National Health Service, a Service relating more to personal health than environmental, the latter being of course mainly administered by the County Council, County Borough Councils and District Councils.

The County Council is of course the Food and Drugs Authority and is also responsible for the administration of the Milk (Special Designations) Act and for the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, under which they control the registration of dairy farms and dairy farmers, duties carried out under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Local Authority retain responsibilities with regard to distribution and matters incidental thereto. The changes here affect us very little, as there are no dairy farmers or producers in the area.

The responsibilities under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act and Infestation Regulations previously undertaken by the County Council, have now been delegated to the District Council and are carried out under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Food.

The Civil Building Regulations have also become the responsibility of the Local Health Authority, acting on behalf of the Ministry of Works for repair and maintenance work, with which as regards property the Department is mainly concerned.

The Housing Act of 1949, has now been placed on the Statute Book, the broad effect of which is to extend the main provisions of the principle Act and to take into account the housing needs of *all* classes. Financial assistance is now made available both to Local Authorities and to private owners. To avoid dissipating our resources and available labour and as a measure of control in prolonging the life of worn out properties, houses which it is intended to recondition must now be capable of affording accommodation for at least thirty years. Provision has been allowed under the new Act for varying Demolition Orders, but as these Orders are not lightly made by the Local Authority, and only on

property beyond redemption, there will be few occasions if any, for exercising these powers. The provisions with regard to the acquisition of property by the Local Authority for conversion and/or improvement enables them to take over and recondition, where it is possible to attain the standard set out in Appendix (3), and to be assured of thirty years further life.

It is unfortunate to record that our housing position seems to have gone from bad to worse during the year, as during the twelve months only 37 new houses have been provided. This of course limits considerably our activities with regard to slum clearance, as there is only an allocation of one in five for this purpose. The nett result of this of course is that unfit properties still have to be maintained in habitable condition when the obvious remedy is to secure their closure.

Despite the whittling down of applicants at the request of the Ministry of Health, the Council still has a long list of applicants for houses totalling 1,064, 690 of which are sub-tenants. On the other hand, however, there are some 1,300 families in urgent need of rehousing from houses which are grossly unfit and ripe for demolition, thus making a formidable list of houses still required to meet our needs.

As regards our future housing progress, due attention should be given to the size and type of house to see that they bear some relationship to the families required to be rehoused. During the inter-war years we have mostly catered for the average size families, somewhat overlooking the fact that there are many cases where the family does not exceed three or four in number. If due regard were given to this aspect of rehousing, it is conceivable that with proper information available a greater number of houses may be built at a lower total cost. This latter question of cost is of some importance in a working class district like Darlaston where regard must be had to the high cost of living and the rents of these houses, which are now over £1 per week.

The time is rapidly drawing near when a new overcrowding survey on the lines of the 1935 one should be undertaken to ascertain the immediate housing needs of the area and to obtain accurate information as to the number and size of households and families which are overcrowded or sharing a house. At the same time it is desirable that there should be an inspection and classification of all houses to ascertain the standard of fitness, and whether or not they can reasonably be made to comply with the requirements of the Act or whether they should be closed and demolished within the next thirty years.

The work in connection with the Food and Drugs Act has been commenced and developed to the limits of time and staff available. Inspections are proceeding with the preparation of the necessary reports on the various premises coming within the scope of the Act.

In connection with the slaughter of animals and carcase meat, we still have some way to go to attain a pre-war standard. There is only one licensed slaughterhouse in the district which is only used for the slaughter of the cottagers' pig, although considerable expenditure has taken place in bringing it up to a high standard. With regard to the other slaughterhouses now in a state of disuse, there is little hope, if any, of these ever being brought back into use, as they are badly constructed, and lacking in reasonable facilities for slaughtering. Plans have been approved for the reconstruction of another privately owned slaughterhouse which will result in the district being supplied with two modern, well-equipped and up-to-date premises in 1950. It is to be hoped that the Government's slaughtering policy will enable these premises to be brought into use.

During the early part of the year up to the 9th May, we were without a Junior Assistant, who was appointed from that date, and in the latter part of the year, in December, we lost the services of the Additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. D. A. Anderson, who left for Australia.

These breaks in the service cause a disruption of the work and delay the carrying out of some of the essential duties for which we are responsible. However, we have managed to show substantial progress under the Food and Drugs Act and in the repair and improvement of property.

I should like to tender my sincere thanks for the help and assistance I have received from the whole of the staff during the year. Their loyal support and co-operation has been most encouraging in helping to maintain a service upon which greater demands appear to be made each year in new legislation and increased responsibilities.

Yours obediently,

J. S. BARKER,

Chief Sanitary and Housing Officer.

HOUSING.

The housing position as regards action under Part III of the Housing Act, 1936, remains unchanged :—

	Number of dwelling houses demolished.		Number of persons displaced up to 21/12/49	Number of dwelling houses made fit.
	Unfit houses.	Other houses.		
Part A.				
Clearance Areas—				
(i) Land coloured “ pink ”	179	—	732	—
(ii) Land coloured “ grey ”	—	—	—	—
Part B.				
Improvement Areas	—	—	—	—

Part C.

Insanitary houses not included in clearance areas or improvement areas.

NOTE.—The references below relate to Part 2 Sections of the Act of 1936.

(1)	Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of formal procedure under Section 11	...	...	...	573
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Section 11	...	...	...	4
(3)	Number of dwelling houses closed but not demolished as a result of undertakings (which have not been cancelled) by owners under Section 11 not to use houses for human habitation	...	...	...	11
(4)	Parts of buildings closed (Section 12)	...	...	...	92
(5)	Number of persons displaced as a result of action :—				
	under (1) above	...	...	...	2,195
	under (2) above	...	...	...	11
	under (3) above	...	...	...	43
	under (4) above	...	...	...	347

The number of occupied condemned houses now remaining is 76, and only four properties have been dealt with during the year.

HOUSING ACT, 1936 (Section 11).**Schedule of Properties taken down during the year.**

Property.	No. of Bedrooms.	No. of Persons.
Mill Street, 36	2	3
Mill Street, 38	2	3
Mill Street, 40	2	7
Dale End, 27	2	3
Dale End, 28	2	3
Dale End, 29	2	2
Dale End, 30	2	4
Dale End, 31	2	1
Dale End, 32	2	2
Dale End, 33	2	3
High Street, Moxley, Court 3, House 1	2	4
High Street, Moxley, Court 3, House 2	2	11
High Street, Moxley, Court 3, House 3	2	3
St. John's Road, 7	2	5
St. John's Road, 8	2	4
St. John's Road, 9	2	1
St. John's Road, 10	2	3
St. John's Road, 11	2	4
	36	66

DEMOLITION.**Schedule of Properties dealt with under Sections 11 and 12.**

Property.	No. of Bedrooms.	No. of Persons.
Cramphill, 89	2	7
Cramphill, 88	2	2
Pinfold Street, 85 (Closing Order)	2	5
Catherine's Cross, 6/7 (Closing Order)	3	5
	9	19

During the past twelve months 37 certificates of completion have been issued for houses all of the three-bedroom type, and sited on the Bentley estate. This figure represents a poor contribution to our housing needs both as regards a contribution towards providing separate homes, and for the displacement of families from unfit houses. In fact, this does not cater for the natural growth of the population and means that unless considerable improvement can be effected many small families will be without a home of their own for many years yet.

The larger family units have been catered for at Moxley and Rough ~~W~~ay, and the problem to be faced is to provide a smaller type of house at a lower rent for the many sub-tenants now on our waiting lists. The high rents now ruling are likely in the very near future to present difficulties in moving families from the low rented houses which are scheduled for demolition. The Housing Manager in arranging exchanges, is finding it exceedingly difficult to carry out this policy in view of the reluctance to pay the new rents, and it will not be long before such exchanges will be impossible.

Unless costs can be reduced, it will be necessary either to adjust the rents of all our houses to spread the burden or consider alternative methods of construction, design or layout.

The time is well past when some of our areas of unfit houses should have been dealt with under Part 3 of the Act for clearance or redevelopment, but as yet little encouragement is given to go ahead with this work on account of slowing up in our building schemes and uncertainty with respect to contributions towards rehousing, which will have to be on a far more generous scale to provide houses at rents within the capacity of the people's purse.

In the erection of further houses, more regard should be had to the size to see that they bear some relationship to the different sized family units, and that there is a proper balance of houses of various sizes and types. In a working class district like Darlaston it is natural that the majority of houses being erected are for letting by the Local Authority, and there is unlikely to be any appreciable demand by people who prefer to build their own houses. Some years back it was the accepted policy to build houses for the poorer section of the community and to assess rents in accordance with the ability to pay, but of recent years there has been a disposition to charge rents according to the size and type of accommodation offered. One wonders whether the former policy, in view of present day conditions, is not the better one, as everyone then has his "fair share" of the burden, and pays according to his needs.

The system is operating very successfully in a number of areas and there is no reason to suppose such would not be the case here.

The allocation of houses by a points scheme has obviated any suggestion of preferential treatment and reduced to a minimum complaints from this source. The scheme has been altered and amended at intervals to give weight to the factors involved in finding the greatest housing need. Voluntary exchanges, adopted in pre-war years, have been intensified and has done much to ease overcrowding. ~~However~~ However, it has met with little success in our own under occupied houses of which we have over one hundred of the three-bedroom type with not more than two persons. One of course has to bear in mind here the reluctance to transfer to a smaller house as there is such a thing as love of the home in which a family has lived for many years, and maybe from which the "birds have left the nest." Such exchanges should if possible be made by mutual agreement and friendly persuasion, and the position here would be helped if the rent had some relation to the old. Inducement can also be given by paying removal expenses.

Since 1920 the Council has erected a total of 2,233 houses, and during the year the whole of these houses over which the Council exercise jurisdiction have been visited by the welfare officer, now attached to this Department.

These inspections disclose that there are 88 cases of statutory overcrowding, that is where the equivalent adults exceeds the permitted number. Sex overcrowding due to sub-tenants was recorded in 30 instances. In six cases there was sex overcrowding capable of being abated by readjustment, and 26 cases of overcrowding by sub-tenants in houses where the permitted number was not exceeded.

There were 23 instances of unsatisfactory sleeping accommodation where there was no statutory overcrowding (tenants only). The position with regard to privately owned houses is not available, as it has not been possible during the short time the welfare officer has been with us to do more than deal with Council houses, which is her primary responsibility.

The following is an analysis of sub-tenants occupying Council houses and the type of accommodation required to cater for their rehousing :—

Analysis of Sub-tenants in Council houses.

There are 429 council houses containing sub-tenants in family units as follows:—

Units : $1\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 5

2 160 190 58 12 4 2 1 Total: 429.

Total two-bedroom houses needed : 410 to house the above.

Total three-bedroom houses needed : 19 to house the above.

Analysis of above split up into Wards.

Bentley.

Houses containing sub-tenants : 34.

Units : $1\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $3\frac{1}{2}$

1 8 19 2 4 =30 two-bedroom houses.
4 three -bedroom houses.

Moxley.

Houses containing sub-tenants : 28.

Units : 2 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $3\frac{1}{2}$

14 11 2 1 =27 two-bedroom houses.
1 three-bedroom house.

Catherine's Cross.

Houses containing sub-tenants : 131.

Units : $1\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $4\frac{1}{2}$

1 42 62 19 4 1 2 =124 two-bedroom houses.
7 three-bedroom houses.

Green.

Houses containing sub-tenants : 82.

Units : 2 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 4

27 39 12 3 1 =80 two bedroom houses.
2 three-bedroom houses.

All Saints.

Houses containing sub-tenants : 13.

Units : 2 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 3

5 7 1 =13 two-bedroom houses.

Central.

Houses containing sub-tenants : 141.

Units :	2	2½	3	3½	4	5	
	64	52	22	—	2	1	=38 two-bedroom houses. 3 three-bedroom houses

In compiling these records it has also been possible to obtain data with regard to those houses which are considered as falling below our present standard of housing and accommodation.

It will be seen from the table below that in 553 instances houses are without a hot water system :—

Catherines Cross	...	...	227
The Green	...	...	125
Bentley	...	...	24
All Saints	...	...	27
Central	...	...	100
			553

There are 159 houses which are still supplied with gas only, and it was also noted that in 396 cases electricity had been installed by the tenants.

These are matters which no doubt will receive due consideration by the Council in their endeavours to modernise their older types of dwellings.

WELFARE WORK.

The welfare officer (Miss V. Fuddy) was transferred to this department and commenced work on the 19th January.

As this officer's duties had been in the past mainly devoted to housing work and operation of the points scheme, no records were available as a foundation for social welfare work. It was decided therefore to prepare comprehensive records of the whole of our Council houses so that we could get a proper picture of the families, over and under-occupied houses, environmental conditions, verminous and dirty houses, problem families, etc.

Record cards were completed during the year of 2,055 Council houses and the following is an analysis of the visits made to these houses :—

Clean households	...	...	1,682
Fairly clean...	...	...	284
Dirty	...	...	69
Verminous	...	...	20
			<hr/>
			2,055
			<hr/>

258 returns visits were made to houses regarded as unsatisfactory from the aspect of verminous conditions, sub-normality, unhappy relations and various forms of neglect.

230 visits were made at the request of the Housing Department on the creation of new tenancies as as to avoid the introduction of vermin to new homes, and to check up on the necessity for future visits. Of the total houses visited it was found that a fifth were in need of frequent supervision for various reasons.

On all the estates there are many tenants who make no effort to cultivate their gardens, due to inadequate fencing or gates, and petty thieving which seems to be rife. Some of the estates present a sorry spectacle due to the third rate and dilapidated structures which have been erected to the rear of the houses.

Although stores have been provided in the newer houses, the erection of these sheds from any old lumber still goes on. There are four houses with upstairs baths but no hot water which is not only inconvenient, but dangerous as hot water has to be taken upstairs. Some form of heater should be provided in these cases.

There is a general request from all tenants without hot water systems and electricity, for these amenities and improvements to be provided.

It is suggested that in the development of our estates the provision of playing grounds should not be overlooked. On the Moxley estate for instance, there are many children as these are all family houses, but unfortunately no playground has been provided with the result that there are many complaints of damage to windows and gardens, as the public streets take the place of a playground. The public parks are too far removed to cater for their needs after school hours. Although this may be rather controversial it is the opinion of the welfare officer that "problem families" should be moved into one district where they cannot annoy decent tenants by their abuse and interference. This would no doubt make for better supervision and jolt them into a sense of responsibility and decency.

The welfare officer has also made occasional visits to the tenants of aged persons bungalows, as many of these people do not get out much and a visit now and again does much to break the monotony and encourage them to maintain their homes properly, which most of them do. Frequent visits have also had to be made to homes where there is domestic trouble, and it is to be noted that much good has been accomplished as a result of these visits. Sympathy and advice in these cases goes a long way.

A number of requests have been made for a Day Nursery from young mothers with one or two children who would like to go out to work in order to augment the family exchequer. Although this may seem desirable from their point of view, experience teaches us that the young mother would be better looking after the home and family.

HOUSING PROGRESS SINCE JANUARY, 1920

Year ending Dec.	By Local Authority under Assisted Housing Schemes.				By Private Enterprise.			Com- bined Yearly Totals (8)
	1919 Act. (1)	1923 and 1924 (2)	1930 (3)	Total. (4)	Un- assisted Houses (5)	Assisted.		
						Subsidy (6)	Total (7)	
1920	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	16
1921	96	—	—	96	—	—	—	96
1922	30	—	—	30	4	—	4	34
1923	—	—	—	—	6	6	12	12
1924	—	—	—	—	1	14	15	15
1925	—	25	—	25	1	8	9	34
1926	—	96	—	96	1	17	18	114
1927	—	84	—	84	5	25	30	114
1928	—	91	—	91	—	—	—	91
1929	—	68	—	68	—	4	4	72
1930	—	90	—	90	—	6	6	96
1931	—	62	—	62	8	—	8	70
1932	—	115	26	141	15	—	15	156
1933	—	19	—	19	15	—	15	34
1934	—	14	50	108	24	—	24	132
1935	—	44U	46	131	11	—	11	142
		24X						
		61U						
1936	—	96U	70	166	55	—	55	221
1937	—	—	124	124	144	—	144	268
1938	—	—	134	134	113	—	113	247
1939	—	46	83	129	50	—	50	179
1940	—	26	85	111	—	—	—	111
1945	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3
1946	—	81	—	139	41	—	41	180
1947	—	49Pf.	—	130	—	—	—	130
		9Bd.						
		130						
1948	—	206	—	206	—	6	6	212
1949	—	37	—	37	1	—	1	38
30 years	142	1473	618	2233	498	86	584	2817
	Less ...	*11		*11				*11
	142	1462	618	2222	498	86	584	2806

U. —Indicates houses erected without Government assistance.

X. —These Council houses were taken over as part of Bentley under
the Staffordshire Review Order of 1934.

Pf. —Prefabs.

Bd. —Bomb damaged properties.

* —9 bomb damaged and 2 structurally unfit properties.

CIVIL BUILDING REGULATIONS.

The following table indicates the licences issued during the year with the value of the work carried out :—

Month.					No. of Licences.	£	s.	d.
January	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
February	...	...	...	...	3	741	0	0
March	...	...	...	...	1	1,396	0	0
April ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
May ...	...	...	...	...	1	1,596	0	0
June	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
July ...	...	...	...	...	7	3,776	0	0
August	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
September	...	...	...	...	2	3,142	0	0
October	...	...	...	...	3	1,028	0	0
November	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
December	...	...	...	...	1	2,394	0	0
					18	£14,073	0	0

PUBLIC BATHS.

The swimming pool measuring 100 ft. by 35 ft. with a depth varying from 3 ft. to 9 ft. 3 ins., and holding 133,000 gallons of water, was opened in May, 1938.

Slipper baths in two suites of six each for males and females are provided, and the popularity of these can be gauged from the fact that they were used on 12,725 occasions—well over one thousand each month. In order to meet the demand at the week-end it has been decided to provide three shower baths. Having regard to the heavy industrial work which is carried on in Darlaston, these showers can be considered more suitable and definitely more hygienic, as soiled water immediately runs to waste.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.**Schedule of Visits and Notices Served.**

	Visits	Informal Notices	Statutory Notices	Complied with
Drain stoppages	714	687	68	648
Drainage defects	269	245	106	237
Structural defects	826	314	47	289
Spouting defects and dampness	231	133	36	127
Bins (Provided 132)	265	178	54	132
Stagnant water (cellars)	29	21	6	20
Fish fryers	64	10	2	10
Milk and dairies	174	4	—	4
Butchers premises	487	21	2	18
Factories and workshops	107	24	—	22
Infectious diseases	257	—	—	—
Verminous conditions	124	34	2	34
Pig-keepers premises	365	61	8	57
Private slaughtering	287	—	—	—
Moveable dwellings	49	12	2	11
Schools	52	—	—	—
Smoke nuisance	154	8	—	5
Picture theatres	47	3	—	3
Complaints	2264	1742	516	1587
Letters	3212	—	—	—
Interviews	4623	—	—	—

MORTUARY.

This is situated to the rear of the Town Hall in Victoria Road and is a brick built building measuring 18 feet by 13 feet. It has roof lighting, glazed interior walls, extractor fan, and is fitted with two porcelain tables, cupboards, gas heating and glazed sinks, etc. It is equipped and maintained by the Council.

The question of some provision for the retention of bodies pending burial should not be overlooked in the housing developments at Bentley. This should take the form of a Chapel of Rest for the temporary reception of the dead, such as is now provided by some undertakers.

There is, however, no such provision in our district and it is customary to move bodies to neighbouring areas before burial where there are undertakers with established premises.

The over-occupation of many of our houses and lack of privacy makes it undesirable and specially unsuitable for bodies to be retained in the homes pending burial, and the provision of such a facility as outlined would make a useful adjunct to our new estate.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION.

257 visits have been made to infectious cases for necessary investigation.

105 premises have been disinfected after infectious or other complaints, 25 being for verminous conditions.

Terminal disinfection was carried out in the case of 12 deaths from T.B., and bedding was either destroyed or steam disinfected.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

36 licences were issued for the bulk storage of 37,375 gallons of motor spirit.

Three licences were issued for the storage of carbide of calcium (a total of 16 cwts.).

Three licences were issued for the storage of 9,500 gallons of cellulose, special storage being provided in accordance with the requirements of the Cellulose Regulations.

REFUSE REMOVAL.

This work is undertaken by the Public Works Department, mechanical transport being used for collection. All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping—three tips being used for disposal.

Galvanised dustbins are in general use throughout the district, and these are collected at intervals of about eight days.

It is hoped that the Council will take over the whole of this service in the very near future, providing and maintaining these receptacles as part of the refuse removal scheme and chargeable as a rate fund service. This will avoid the present uncertainty when action is taken under Section 75 of the Public Health Act against the owner or occupier, and ease the clerical work involved in such action to replace defective or worn out receptacles.

MEAT AND FOODS.

280 pigs have been slaughtered during the year—113 on private premises and 167 on licensed premises.

There are 413 pig-keepers on the register.

Nine persons have been licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act during the year.

The following is a list of articles condemned and disposed of during the year :—

Milk	88 tins.
Mussels	40 „
Fish (various)	17 „
Tomatoes	2 „
Peas	12 „
Carrots	6 „
Grapefruit	1 „
Soup	3 „
Luncheon Meat	1 „
Golden Syrup	2 „
Bacon	1 „
Veal Loaf	4 „
Tomato Juice	2 „
Spaghetti	1 „
Jellied Veal	3 „
Grapes	2 „
Dutch Brawn	2 „
Lambs Tongues	1 „
Plums	1 „
Peaches	1 „
Ox Tongues	1 „
Damsons	4 „
Fish Paste	3 „
Meat and Gravy	4 „
Pickles	9 jars.
Salad Cream	5 „
Cheese	12 boxes.
Grapefruit Squash	2 bottles.
	st. lbs.
Pigs Heads (2)	3 1
Pigs Belly and Fry	2 12
Bacon	2 8
Wet Fish	14 0
	<hr/>
	22 7
	<hr/>

One pig :—16 score, 2 lbs.—(Generalised Tuberculosis).

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILK SHOPS.

The following licences and registrations have been recorded :—
 Dealer's Licences 3 (Pasteurised).

Registered Milk Retailers '—

Graded Milk Licences	...	...	11 (Pasteurised).
Supplementary	...	...	10 (T.T.)

Under the new Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1949, which came into force in October of this year, the following were registered for the sale of milk in this area :—

Supplementary Licences '—

Sterilised	...	...	...	11
Pasteurised	...	...	...	2

Dealer's Licences '—

Sterilised	...	...	...	81
Pasteurised	...	...	...	10

Milk production has come to an end in Darlaston, as the one cow-keeper who ran a reasonable herd gave up business and the other now only keeps one milking cow.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Excluding Bentley, which is being developed primarily for residential purposes, a third of the area is taken up with industrial developments which have continued to prosper and extend, as is evident from the amounts sanctioned for building developments during the year amounting to £67,315.

A number of applications have been received for buildings and sites for new enterprises, but unfortunately there is little to offer in a district which is so built up and congested, and where the only available areas are already in the possession of local firms who have made provision for extensions in the future. Quite a number of small works operate on temporary licences under the Town Planning Act, but most are sited in areas where permanent development is unlikely to be sanctioned, and where such would be most inadvisable having regard to our past experiences in this respect.

Due to lack of proper control in the past, Darlaston has in recent years lost two elementary schools (Dorsett Road and Willenhall Road) catering for the needs of approximately 1,000 children and some thirty houses situated near to, houses which were in a reasonably sound structural condition. The cost to replace these will run into many thousands of pounds. It is good to see the town prosperous and finding full employment for its inhabitants, and the cost may not be considered too high to pay, but one could wish that the full benefits of this industrial success from a rating point of view were received in the local exchequer. Darlaston may be rich from an industrial point of view, but poor in other respects, as we have a legacy from the industrial era in bad housing, which is likely to prove costly in redevelopment and planning.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948 (Part 1).**1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.**

Premises.	M/c. line No.	Number on Register.	Number of :		
			Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	32	44	18	nil
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	72	63	6	nil
Other premises in which 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises.	3	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total	—	104	107	24	nil

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	M/c. line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
		Found	Rem- edied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	4	7	7	—	3	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)		—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.4)		—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	5	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) :—						
(a) insufficient	6	4	4	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	7	3	3	—	1	—
(c) not separate for sexes	8	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out work	9	1	1	—	1	—
Total	—	18	17	—	6	—

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.

37 works and private premises have been treated during the year for which a charge is made, on a time and materials basis, and for private premises a standard charge of 5/-.

The Council employ a Rodent Operative whose time is apportioned between disinfection and disinfestation, the cost of the latter being borne by the Ministry of Food (Infestation Division).

The areas we have dealt with during the year cannot be regarded as of a major character as regards infestation, and the sewer treatments have indicated very minor degrees of infestation.

Periodic attention is given to the tips, sewage farm, brook course and banks, with the result that we have few complaints to record from other sources.

Schedule of Houses and Accommodation.

CATHERINE'S CROSS WARD.

Street.	Erec- ted by L.A.	Total Dwell- ing Houses	No. with 1 Bed- room	No. with 2 Bed- rooms	No. with 3 Bed- rooms	No. with 4 and over	Total Bed rooms	Total Living rooms
Alfred Street ...	—	14	—	14	—	—	28	27
Berry Avenue ...	83	83	—	—	83	—	249	87
Bradshaw Avenue ...	42	42	—	—	42	—	126	77
Burns Place ...	10	10	—	—	10	—	30	20
Burns Road ...	68	68	—	—	55	13	217	136
Catherine's Cross ...	4	87	9	55	20	3	191	144
Cockheath, Moxley ...	—	7	—	5	2	—	16	13
Dangerfield Lane ...	2	19	2	9	5	3	47	34
Factory Street ...	—	28	1	22	5	—	60	50
Forge Road ...	6	21	—	15	5	1	49	35
Foundry Street ...	—	67	1	55	10	1	145	120
Foundry Street Ext....	10	10	—	—	10	—	30	18
Glebe Place ...	8	8	—	—	8	—	24	16
Heathfield Lane ...	10	40	—	25	15	—	95	76
Heathfield Lane West	70	75	—	1	74	—	224	139
Herberts Park Road	66	70	—	—	70	—	210	88
Hewitt Street ...	36	36	—	—	36	—	108	42
Horace Partridge Rd.	25	25	—	—	22	3	78	50
Hughes Road ...	38	38	—	—	36	2	116	76
King Edward Street	8	61	—	46	15	—	137	122
Mill Street ...	—	32	2	23	6	1	70	59
Moxley ...	4	77	—	48	25	4	187	139
Moxley Road ...	10	143	5	72	64	2	349	277
Park Road ...	3	17	—	10	7	—	41	31
Park Street ...	10	22	—	6	16	—	60	32
Partridge Avenue ...	26	26	—	1	25	—	77	33
Pinfold Street ...	—	48	2	26	13	7	121	86
Pinfold Street Ext. ...	—	11	—	2	9	—	31	22
Sandwell Avenue ...	—	39	—	23	16	—	94	79
Sproat Avenue ...	16	16	—	—	16	—	48	18
St. John's Road ...	—	20	—	10	9	1	51	40
Stanbury Avenue ...	49	49	—	—	49	—	147	98
Sutton Road ...	17	17	—	—	15	2	53	34
Victory Avenue ...	59	59	—	—	59	—	177	114
Watson Road...	30	30	—	—	26	4	94	60
Wells Avenue...	36	36	—	—	36	—	108	70
Whitehouse Avenue ...	18	18	—	18	—	—	36	18
Wiley Avenue ...	32	35	—	—	35	—	105	43
Wilkinson Road ...	44	44	—	—	34	10	142	93
Wolverhampton Street	15	149	*11	52	76	—	343	249
Woods Bank Terrace	8	8	—	—	8	—	24	8
TOTALS ...	863	1695	33	538	1067	56	4538	2973

*—Includes 6 Bungalows.

Schedule of Houses and Accommodation.

CENTRAL WARD.

Street	Erec- ted by L.A.	Total Dwell- ing Houses	No. with 1 Bed- room	No. with 2 Bed- rooms	No. with 3 Bed- rooms	No. with 4 and over	Total Bed- rooms	Total Living rooms
Alma Street ...	—	31	2	29	—	—	60	58
Ames Road ...	30	30	—	—	28	2	92	60
Bayley Crescent ...	14	14	—	2	10	2	42	15
Biddlestone Place ...	16	16	—	—	16	—	48	21
Bilston Street ...	—	31	2	21	8	—	68	53
Blakemore's Lane ...	—	10	—	7	2	1	24	22
Brown Road ...	24	24	—	—	23	1	73	48
Cash Joynson Avenue	16	16	—	6	4	6	48	24
Charles Foster Street	43	55	—	2	53	—	163	109
Cramphill ...	—	32	2	21	8	1	72	56
Crawford Avenue ...	18	18	—	—	18	—	54	23
Cross Street ...	—	19	—	16	3	—	41	35
Dorsett Road ...	8	64	—	13	50	1	180	143
Dorsett Road Terrace	18	18	—	—	18	—	54	21
Eldon Street ...	—	61	—	55	4	2	130	108
Great Croft Street ...	—	13	—	9	4	—	30	25
Hall Street ...	30	32	—	—	32	—	96	43
Hall Street East ...	63	63	—	10	48	5	184	75
Hampton Place ...	8	8	—	—	8	—	24	10
Haycock Place ...	10	10	—	—	10	—	30	14
High Street ...	—	39	2	22	14	1	92	69
Ince Road ...	16	16	*8	—	8	—	32	24
Kennedy Crescent ...	10	11	—	1	10	—	32	14
The Leys ...	—	14	—	8	3	3	37	26
Lowe Avenue ...	172	172	* 2	—	170	—	512	174
Marston Avenue ...	21	21	—	—	21	—	63	40
Michael Road...	37	37	—	—	37	—	111	38
New Road ...	—	18	—	18	—	—	36	32
New Street ...	—	47	3	37	4	3	101	81
Peach Avenue ...	32	32	4	—	32	—	96	34
Peacock Road ...	22	22	—	—	22	—	66	29
Rough Hay Road ...	46	56	—	—	55	1	169	90
Rough Hay Place ...	12	12	—	—	12	—	36	16
School Street ...	—	13	1	10	1	1	28	25
Smith Street ...	—	41	—	31	10	—	92	79
Stafford Road ...	46	63	—	3	60	—	186	107
Willenhall Street ...	4	87	3	43	40	1	213	157
TOTALS ...	716	1266	25	364	846	31	3415	1998

Schedule of Houses and Accommodation.

ALL SAINTS' WARD.

Street.	Erec- ted by L.A.	Total Dwell- ing Houses	No. with 1 Bed- room	No. with 2 Bed- rooms	No. with 3 Bed- rooms	No. with 4 and over	Total Bed- rooms	Total Living rooms
Albert Street ...	—	38	—	35	2	1	80	76
Avenue Road ...	—	40	—	22	17	1	99	88
Bills Street ...	—	3	—	2	1	—	7	6
Bull Street ...	—	49	—	42	4	3	108	100
Church Street ...	—	32	4	19	5	4	73	35
Cope Street ...	4	29	—	8	21	—	79	58
Crescent Road ...	—	6	1	—	3	2	18	13
The Flatts ...	19	19	—	—	19	—	57	20
Gladstone Street ...	—	19	—	11	8	—	46	37
Gordon Street ...	—	19	—	13	6	—	44	42
Heath Road ...	—	42	1	39	2	—	85	71
James Bridge ...	—	4	—	1	3	—	11	9
King Street ...	—	23	3	9	10	1	55	42
Rectory Avenue ...	—	7	—	2	5	—	19	18
Salisbury Street ...	—	15	—	9	6	—	36	33
Short Street ...	—	8	—	7	1	—	17	16
Simmonds Place ...	26	26	—	—	26	—	78	32
Slater Street ...	—	26	—	3	22	1	76	60
Station Street ...	4	81	—	57	22	2	188	144
Tilley Street ...	—	43	—	41	2	—	88	86
Victoria Road ...	—	27	1	17	8	1	63	52
Walsall Road ...	—	159	3	103	47	6	374	304
Walsall Street ...	—	28	—	21	7	—	63	55
Waverley Road ...	—	38	—	15	23	—	99	76
Westbourne Road ...	—	19	—	—	19	—	57	39
Whitton Street ...	—	41	—	17	24	—	106	82
TOTALS ...	53	841	13	493	313	22	2026	1594

Schedule of Houses and Accommodation.

BENTLEY WARD.

Street.	Erec- ted by L.A.	Total Dwell- ing Houses	No. with 1 Bed- room	No. with 2 Bed- rooms	No. with 3 Bed- rooms	No. with 4 and over	Total Bed- rooms	Total Living rooms
Anson Road ...	50	50	—	8	42	—	142	56
Bentley Mill Lane ...	—	37	—	4	32	1	108	60
Bentley Road ...	14	66	3	36	26	1	157	117
Coronation Avenue ...	—	77	—	40	37	—	191	154
Cumberland Road ...	22	22	—	22	—	—	44	22
Devon Road ...	—	43	—	22	21	—	107	85
Durham Avenue ...	—	20	—	—	20	—	60	36
Gloucester Place ...	—	5	—	1	4	—	14	9
Hopyard Road ...	14	14	—	6	8	—	36	21
King Charles Avenue	88	90	*10	34	46	—	216	131
Morris Avenue ...	16	36	—	—	36	—	108	72
Pugh Crescent ...	74	74	—	24	50	—	198	96
Somerset Road ...	—	51	—	—	51	—	153	104
Walsall Road ...	—	100	—	28	70	2	274	196
Warwick Avenue ...	—	4	—	1	3	—	11	8
Wilkes Avenue ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	2
Wolverhampton Road	24	41	—	7	33	1	117	79
Worcester Road ...	—	30	—	9	21	—	81	57
Wrexham Avenue ...	—	100	—	54	46	—	246	200
York Avenue ...	—	24	—	3	21	—	69	44
TOTALS ...	323	885	13	299	568	5	2335	1549

*—Bungalows.

Schedule of Houses and Accommodation.

THE GREEN WARD.

Street.	Erec- ted by L.A.	Total Dwell- ing houses	No. with 1 Bed- room	No. with 2 Bed- rooms	No. with 3 Bed- rooms	No. with 4 and over	Total Bed- rooms	Total Living rooms
Addenbrooke Steet ...	10	74	—	14	60	—	208	158
Addenbrooke Place ...	6	6	—	—	6	—	18	6
Aldridge Street ...	—	8	1	6	1	—	16	15
Beard Street ...	—	19	—	15	4	—	42	38
Bell Street ...	—	59	—	50	8	1	128	110
Blockall ...	—	28	1	21	5	1	62	52
Booth Street ...	—	53	—	35	18	—	124	104
Bush Street ...	—	48	—	41	6	1	104	79
Castle Street ...	—	27	—	18	9	—	63	54
Foster Street ...	—	69	1	46	20	2	161	134
Garrington Street ...	20	20	—	—	20	—	60	33
The Green ...	—	117	6	83	24	4	260	213
Horton Street ...	8	27	—	11	16	—	70	49
Horton Place ...	6	6	—	—	6	—	18	9
Hemmings Street ...	10	10	—	—	10	—	30	19
Little Cross Street ...	—	14	—	9	5	—	33	24
Midland Road ...	17	17	—	—	17	—	51	23
Owen Street ...	16	17	—	—	17	—	51	32
Perry Street ...	—	41	—	26	15	—	97	81
Queen Street ...	—	8	—	8	—	—	16	16
Richards Street ...	22	62	1	18	43	—	166	122
Rough Hay Road ...	13	24	—	—	24	—	72	48
Rubery Street ...	—	21	—	3	18	—	60	39
St. George's Street ...	—	18	—	17	—	1	38	30
Wesson Road ...	23	23	—	—	23	—	69	40
Willenhall Road ...	—	39	—	29	9	1	89	76
Willenhall Street ...	89	93	—	—	93	—	279	137
Yardley Street ...	22	22	—	—	22	—	66	44
TOTALS ...	262	970	10	450	499	11	2451	1785

Schedule of Houses and Accommodation.

TOTAL—ALL WARDS.

SUMMARY.

Ward.			Erec- ted by L.A.	Total Dwell- ing Houses	No. with 1 Bed- room	No. with 2 Bed- rooms	No. with 3 Bed- rooms	No. with 4 and over	Total Bed- rooms	Total Living rooms
Catherine's Cross	...	...	863	1695	33	538	1067	57	4538	2973
Central	...	...	716	1266	25	364	846	31	3415	1998
All Saints'	...	...	53	841	13	493	313	22	2026	1594
Bentley	...	...	339	901	13	299	584	5	2383	1581
The Green	...	...	262	970	10	450	499	11	2451	1785
TOTALS	...	...	2233	5673	94	2144	3309	126	14813	9931

